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AGRICULTURAL.



*Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil.
Rome's Cincinnati, of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he tilled the earth:
Even Cluny's Monarch lays the sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.*

Extract from an Address to the Maryland Agricultural Society, at the semi-annual meeting in June, 1820, by the President, R. SMITH, Esq.

The address which I had the honor of submitting to the society at our last meeting, inculcated the expediency of a systematic rotation of crops. It, at the same time, stated that no system would suit universally; but that every one ought to form one for himself, according to the soil, the size, and the character of his farm.

In this selection of the proper course, it, among other things, ought to be kept in view,

1st. That grain crops ought not to succeed each other; but that there ought to be an alternate succession of grain and green crops.

2d. That a long course of rotation is more favorable to the soil than a short one, i. e. that a five year's rotation is better, as to the soil, than a three or four year's system, and that a six or seven year's rotation is preferable to either.

Every plant finds in the soil its appropriate food. If, therefore, such plant be cultivated, for a series of years, in the same field, its peculiar nutriment will, eventually, be exhausted; and, of course, the plant will, in such case, perish with hunger. Hence results the necessity of some change in crops. Of this no practical farmer entertains a doubt. The only question then is, what ought to be this change? or, in technical language, what ought to be the rotation of crops?

The ingredients of the soil, which constitute the nourishment of all farinaceous crops, are homogeneous; and consequently wheat, following Indian corn, can have but a diminished portion of pabulous matter necessary to its perfect vegetation. The same principle is applicable to leguminous—to esculent roots and other green crops. And this principle ought to have a powerful influence in the selection of whatever system of rotation may be adopted.

The earth, by a certain process in nature, has providentially the faculty of regaining those nutritive ingredients, which it may have parted with, in the production of a crop. This, however, does not take place immediately. It requires time. To afford, then, the requisite time for such renovation, and to allow the field, in the interim, not to rest but in some green crop, ought to be the primary object in every system of rotation. With this view, the protracted course of rotation and the alternate succession of grain and green crops may, to a transient observer, appear, upon good land, to have been, year after year, abundant and in quality good; but upon a more accurate examination and comparison, they would prove to have been, by a perceptible gradation, diminished in quantity and degenerated in quality.

I have known a square in a garden, which had produced cabbages for a series of years, without the intervention of any other crop, so that, in the end, it became incapable, even with the aid of manure, of producing cabbages fit for use. And yet this same square yielded the following year a good crop of peas and beans. In the language of the gardener, it had become tired of cabbages. But in the language of truth, the peculiar alienation of that vegetable had been exhausted.—Similar complaints are made, as to clover, by some of our farmers, and may be made, as to

corn and wheat, by all whose course of rotation has not been sufficiently diversified, and at the same time so short, as not to allow to the soil the time necessary for its regeneration.

Instead of wheat immediately following Indian corn, as is our general practice, it is worthy of consideration, whether there ought not to be an intermediate crop of Swedish Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel and Potatoes. Besides the immediate relief thereby afforded to the soil, these valuable articles of food would enable the farmer to fatten an additional number of cattle, hogs and sheep, for sale, and of cows for the dairy. And these stocks, over and above the profits of their sale and products of the dairy, would furnish a vast accumulation of manure. Such an accession of manure would necessarily contribute to the augmentation of the succeeding crop, and to the permanent improvement of the farm.

From the increased quantity of manure, procurable under the system of alternate white and green crops, it may be assumed as a fact, that the farm would, in the course of a few years, yield at least twice as much per acre as it now does under the present impoverishing practice. In that event, instead of the thirty acres, per example, in corn, and thirty in wheat, there would need be but fifteen acres each. And as then two fields of fifteen acres each, would yield as much as the two fields of thirty acres each now do, the corn and wheat crops would, of course, be not at all diminished, while the expense of their cultivation would be reduced just in the proportion of 15 to 30. And this difference of expense would form no inconsiderable part of the profits of the corn and of the wheat. But this is not all. The great and essential advantage to be gained is, that the remaining thirty acres would, under this system, be in green crops, for the food of an additional number of cattle and other stocks. And it will not escape observation, that all the profits and advantages immediate and remote, arising from the sale of these cattle, hogs and sheep, from the cows of the dairy, and from the great accession of manure, cannot be considered but a clear gain, resulting exclusively from the proposed green crops, and attended, moreover, with no diminution whatever of the products of grain.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.

There has been some diversity in the practice of the banks, and the decisions of the courts, with respect to the payment of the halves of bank notes that have been cut in two. A case of this kind was lately decided in Charleston, S. Carolina, which we think should settle the question.—Notes on a bank in that city were cut, and the halves inclosed in different letters to Philadelphia. The mail containing one of the letters was robbed, and the letter taken from it. The halves which arrived safe were afterwards presented at the bank, and payment of the whole amount demanded: the bank refused to pay more than half. A suit was then brought for the whole amount, and upon a special verdict setting for the above facts, judgment for the whole amount was given for the plaintiff. The opinion of the court was founded on the principle, that the negotiability of the notes was destroyed by their being cut, and consequently that the holder of a half could recover only by proving that he was the proprietor of the whole at the time it was cut. The plaintiff in this case having proved that he was the owner of the notes when cut, showed, on this principle, that he was entitled to recover the whole amount, and that no other person could be entitled to any part. The reasoning of the court appears to be satisfactory and conclusive. If a bond be lost, the owner may recover the debt, by proving the contents of the instrument and its loss. If an instrument, as a promissory note, negotiable by *endorsement*, be lost without being endorsed, the owner may recover on proving the fact; for, as in case of a bond, it is impossible for another person to become the *legal* owner, and oblige the debtor to pay it over again. But if an endorsed note, or an instrument negotiable by *delivery* only, as a bank note, be lost, the loser cannot recover by proving the fact; for the person who may be in possession has the better evidence of the debt, and is legally entitled to recover. But if the bank note be cut in two, its negotiability is therefore destroyed; the delivery of it to another person, or at least the delivery of one half, gives him no right to the debt; no property is passed to him by such delivery; the half is no evidence of any thing being due to him; to recover, he must prove that he owned the whole note at the time it was served, and has lost the other half. The plaintiff in this case proved, that he had been the owner of the whole note, produced one half of it,

robbery of the mail; he showed, therefore, that he was the rightful owner of the claim on the bank, and that no other person could produce legal and stronger evidence, which would subject the bank to a second payment. The general principle seems to be, that when a plaintiff comes into a court of justice to recover a debt, which was secured by an instrument of writing, and does not produce the writing, if he can prove that it has been destroyed, or mutilated, or being lost, that it was not negotiable, or not endorsed, so that it cannot be produced as evidence of the debt in favor of another person, he will recover; but if from this evidence, it appears that the instrument may possibly be in the hands of another person, and be legal evidence in his favor, the plaintiff will not recover; for it will then appear, from his own showing, that some other person may possibly have legal and *higher* evidence of the debt being due to him. Two judges of the supreme court of the United States have heretofore decided this question in the same way; it may, therefore, be considered as the law of the land, that the owner of a bank note when cut in two, on producing one half, and proving that the other has been lost, will be entitled to recover the whole amount. But if, upon the presentation of a half note, the bank should pay half the amount, or the whole of it without suit, it will be at her own risk; for she might afterwards be compelled to pay the whole amount to the original bona fide owner of the note.

Lit. Cadet.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations humb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.

Last evening the fast sailing packet ship James Monroe, captain Rogers, arrived at this port, in 37 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, from their attentive correspondents, letters and papers from London to the 28th of June; Liverpool papers to the 1st of July; Lloyds' and the London Shipping Lists to the 27th, and Liverpool prices current to the latter date.

The affairs of the Queen still occupied the attention of the public, both houses of parliament, and the principal officers of government. The London papers are filled with the debates of both branches of parliament, upon the measures which have been adopted, and upon those in contemplation. We have endeavored to select and arrange such articles from the papers, and extracts from the proceedings of parliament, as will give our readers, at one view, the actual state of affairs at the last advices.

It will be seen that, upon the resolution of Mr. Wilberforce, the house of commons, by an extraordinary majority of 391 to 124, has expressed its opinion that the Queen ought to have accepted the terms proposed to her by the ministers.

The Queen, however, is of a different opinion,

and she has decided to brave the investigation.

It is said that her attorney general, Mr. Brougham, was opposed to her taking this course.

But his opinion was overruled by her majesty's two other advisers, Alderman Wood and Mr. Denman.

The Queen has looked to the house of commons as her friends and champions; but as

she has rejected the amicable course proposed by such an overwhelming majority of that body,

it is questionable whether she has not injured

her cause in their estimation. The editor of the

Guardian remarks: "The house of commons,

never since the days of Elizabeth, had condescended to go so far towards conciliating an individual; and never, since the restoration, has it

received from a royal person so marked and so

decided an affront." But we have not room for

remarks, and must refer the reader to the copious extracts which follow.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 26th,

begs leave to say, 'that if, contrary to our expec-

tations and hopes, the green bag should be opened,

and the course of crimination be pursued, we

shall be careful that no details injurious to deco-

rum shall stain the columns of this paper. No

parent shall have reason to dread the approach of

The Morning Chronicle to the breakfast table; for

it is not our practice, for the purpose of selling

a few additional sheets, to cater for the appetite

of the immoral, or to catch at a little transient

popularity, by falling in with every gust of pas-

sion that blows.'

We have but little additional news from the

continent by this arrival. Indeed, it would seem

that nothing short of an actual revolution, or a

terrible rebellion in some neighboring nation,

would divert the attention of the British editors

from their own formidable troubles. The capi-

tal of France was tranquil at the last dates; but

it will be seen by extracts from French papers,

which follow, that disturbances have arisen in

several other departments of the kingdom.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 22.

Mr. Wilberforce addressed the house at great

length on the subject of the differences between their majesties. He was pleased to see that the recent conferences, though they had not led to the desirable result, had been carried on without any angry feeling on either side; and he still hoped that, by the interposition of parliament, the necessity of entering into an inquiry, the injurious consequences of which to the interests of morality and religion, no man could calculate, might yet be averted. His first idea had been to propose an address to both parties, suggesting the submission of their differences to arbitration. To this course, however, many difficulties occurred, and he therefore thought of an address to the Queen. The delay of bringing it forward had been occasioned by his yesterday receiving a message from the Queen, requiring that he should very gravely reconsider all the modes of proceeding to be adopted, and the objects which he had in view. He had done so; and he could find no better expedient for bringing the unhappy differences between the illustrious parties to some arrangement, than that which he was now about to propose. One great difficulty which related to the recognition of her majesty as Queen, should she fix her residence abroad, had been got rid of by a concession on the part of the crown, that she should be introduced at some one court, if she waved her right to an introduction at foreign courts generally. The next difficulty, which related to the restoration of her name in the liturgy, was one to which he should think much importance had not been originally attached, as it was not urged until a late period of the discussions. In a religious point of view, her majesty could not be said to be omitted; for no one could hear the prayer for all the royal family without thinking that it included the Queen. He did not mean, however, to say that this was so respectful toward her majesty as the direct mention of her name; nor did he blame the conduct of her legal advisers in urging the restoration of her name. But he thought, that if other matters could be arranged, this was one of the non-essential points, as to which her majesty might, without the slightest prejudice to her character, be inclined to sacrifice her feelings to the wishes of parliament, and the general interests of the country. What recognition of her rights, what vindication of her character, could be more effectual than an assurance from parliament, that, if she conceded this point, it should not be construed into any surrender of her rights, any abandonment of her grounds of defence, any imputation upon her character? In foreign countries, parliamentary declaration of this nature would have much greater weight than the circumstance of re-inserting her name in the liturgy, which might be little known abroad, and which was unapplicable to her case, even in Scotland. This proceeding, coupled with the intrepid conduct which her majesty had shown, would sufficiently stand her instead of the minor points which she might give up. If, indeed, instead of boldly meeting, and even courting investigation, she had withdrawn or shrunk from it, the case would have been different; but as no man could dream of charging the Duke of Wellington, after all his services, of cowardice, so no man, after the line of conduct the Queen had pursued, would for a moment think of accusing her of hesitation or fear in daring the minutest inquiries. (Cheers.) After the defence and respect she had already expressed for the opinion of parliament, no candid mind could put an interpretation but the best upon her compliance. On the contrary, her majesty, in his view, would only still more endeavor herself to the country by suppressing her own feelings, and yielding to the anxious and earnest wishes of the house of commons. After again impressively urging on the attention of the house the fatally injurious effects to the morals of the country, and to the dignity of the crown, which must arise from the crimination and re-crimination which would follow upon the opening of the green bag, Mr. W. concluded with moving the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this house has learned, with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two houses of parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the royal family which was so anxiously desired by parliament and the nation.

That this house, fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honor to be involved, yet feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the house of commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any immaterial difference of opinion yet remains, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to sub-

at her own wishes to the authority of parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the house of commons, and sparing this house the painful necessity of those public discussions which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings.

Lord A. Hamilton moved, as an amendment, that at the end of the first period of the original resolution, all the words between "that this house" and the words "sparing this house," should be struck out, and the following words inserted in their stead:

"That this house, sensible of the objection the Queen must feel at the relinquishment of any points in which her dignity and honor are involved, is of opinion that the insertion of her majesty's name in the liturgy would be, under all the circumstances of the case, the most expedient and most effectual mode of sparing this house," &c.

Sir F. Burdett seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wilmot supported Mr. Wilberforce's motion, in a speech of some length.

A debate of great length ensued; at the conclusion of which, strangers were ordered to withdraw. Lord A. Hamilton's amendment was negatived without a division. At half past three, A. M. the house divided on the original motion.

For Mr. Wilberforce's motion 321
Against it 124
Majority 267

Ordered, That these resolutions be laid before her majesty.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Bankes, do attend her majesty with the said resolution.

(Signed) J. DYSON

House of Commons, June 23.

Mr. S. Wortley appeared at the bar, and was proceeding, in the absence of Mr. Wilberforce, to state the result of the deputation which had waited upon her majesty, when the hon. member from Bramber entered.

There was a general call for him immediately, and Mr. Wilberforce accordingly said, that in pursuance of the order of the house, he, and the other members named for that purpose, had waited upon her majesty this day, with the resolutions of this house, and had received from her the following answer:

Mr. S. Wortley then read the Queen's answer, as follows:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude every attempt, on the part of the house of commons, to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honor and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions.

"It shows the house of commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candor and their sense of honor, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, and, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority. But as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal from those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

The reply having been laid on the table, the speaker put the question that this house do now adjourn. Gen. Ferguson said, as we are about to enter upon this unhappy investigation, which, according to ministers, so seriously affects the dignity of the crown and the interest of the people at large, we have a right, I think, before we proceed further, to receive some information concerning transactions which have reference to the occurrence of this painful subject. Before we begin the consideration of the inquiry, I beg to ask a question respecting the Milan mission. Was it a public or private commission? Was it sanctioned by the legitimate advisers of the crown? Was there a report from it; and, if so, to whom was it made? I should also like to know by whom that commission was appointed. I hope this question will receive an answer from the noble lord opposite. (Hear, hear.) Lord Castlereagh: I hope the honorable and gallant General will excuse me, on the present occasion, for troubling him, that when we agreed to meet to-day, it was specifically understood by my honorable friend opposite, (Mr. Wilberforce,) and I believe by others, that we were not to meet for discussion, but merely to receive the Queen's answer. As we are to enter upon the subject on Monday, and as it may, perhaps, be necessary that the public should see the whole extent of this painful subject, I do hope that it will not be expected of me now to say one word more that can lead to a premature discussion. I must therefore decline answering the honorable and gallant

General's question at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M. A. Taylor insisted that this question ought to be answered. Sir R. Wilson did not wish to provoke discussion, but he felt it necessary to ask the noble lord if the adjourned debate on the king's message would be resumed on Monday, or if it was intended by ministers to insist on the appointment of a secret committee?

He asked for the purpose of obtaining information for his constituents, who were anxious to seize the opportunity, if any should offer, to express their objections to that mode of proceeding, by way of petition to the house. Lord Castlereagh declined giving any answer to any further question. After a few words from Mr. R. Martin, the question of adjournment was put, and the ayes being rather more powerful than the noes, the house adjourned.

THE QUEEN.

The deputation of the house of commons arrived at her majesty's residence in Portman-st., about ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday last. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stuart Wortley were in the first chariot. Immediately after they made their appearance, a tremendous hooting, hissing and groaning commenced among the people assembled in front of the house, which was continued as the carriages of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland and Mr. Bankes drove up to the door. The members alighted without any interruption, and immediately went into the house.

They were dressed in full court dresses, and appeared quite unaffected by the uncourteous greetings of the assemblage, who continued hooting and groaning long after they had gone into the house; intermingling cries of "Turn them out!" "No Wilberforce!" "No Address!" Her majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and by Messrs. Brougham and Denman on her right side and left side, in their full bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the deputation were severally introduced to her majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce then read the resolutions; after which Mr. Brougham, by the Queen's command, read her answer; and the deputation bowing respectfully, retired from the room. They returned to their carriages in the same order, and were similarly greeted by the mob, some persons following them for a considerable distance with hootings and groans. Messrs. Brougham and Denman, and Mr. Williams, departed very shortly after in Mr. D's carriage. When they appeared at the door, there was a cry of "Bravo, Denman! Three cheers for the Queen's champion!" And three cheers were given by the whole multitude. In a few moments there was huzzing, and cries of "The Queen, the Queen!"—Her majesty, obeying the call, appeared on the balcony; and, we need scarcely state, was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Shouts of "Long live the Queen! God bless you!" continued for several minutes. Her majesty was dressed in a robe of black satin, richly embroidered, and wore on her head a bandeau of laurel leaves, studded with emeralds, and surmounted with a superb plume of feathers. Her majesty looked extremely well.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

By the mail which arrived this morning, we have received some German papers. Their contents principally relate to the formidable preparations making by Ali Pacha, to resist the forces of the Porte: these details are dated Corfu, May 20; the former is posted between Joannini and Prevesa, and a rencounter is daily expected to take place. It is said that the Porte wishes to seize upon his immense treasures, in value above two hundred millions.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

We this morning received the French papers of Friday and Saturday. The accounts from Madrid, in the French Journals, are to the 14th inst. Masonic societies are forming in every part of Spain. The minister of the interior is closely occupied on the subject of public instruction. A professorship of political economy has been established in the new Atheneum at Madrid. About forty of the new Cortes, who are in the capital, meet in each others houses to discuss the affairs of the nation.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

It does not appear that the tranquility of Paris has been again interrupted, but in some other quarters the papers record disturbances in the following paragraphs:

"Some misled young men at Brest, have manifested a disposition to excite in that port scenes similar to those which have recently disgraced this metropolis; but at Brest, as at Paris, the loyalty of the garrison led to their prompt dispersion.

"Intelligence from Caen, dated the 13th inst. states... On the 9th inst. several young men paraded the Rue des Carrières de St. Julien. They stopped opposite the residence of M. Desperrots, captain of frigate; two of them approached the door, at which the servants were standing, and exclaimed, "The Charter for ever!" The servants replied by crying "Long live the King!" On which they shouted "Long live the Emperor... Down with Louis XVIII," and other expressions too atrocious for repetition.

"Letters from Rennes, of the 14th June, state, that the tranquility of that city, which had for a moment been disturbed, was entirely re-established."

FROM RUSSIA.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 7.

Capt. Smith, of the Solon, left Cronstadt on the 8th of June, and has brought despatches for government from the American minister at St. Petersburg, who was about to embark for home.—A Russian squadron of five sail of the line, and some smaller vessels, fitting out at Cronstadt,

had hauled out from the Mole... another fleet was fitting out at Archangel, but their destination was not known. There was no political news. Captain S. was at St. Petersburg the latter part of May, and witnessed a review of 40,000 fine troops, by the Emperor Alexander.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ships Nimrod and Comet, arrived at Havre from this port, carried out the news of the passage of the bill laying a tonnage duty on French vessels. In the French Chambers, on the 23d of June, "M. Cassimer Perrier announced the receipt of intelligence, which seemed to obtain credit, that the United States had just imposed a tonnage duty of 100 francs per ton on the entry of French vessels in the ports of the republic. M. De Villele doubted the truth of this statement, which the minister for foreign affairs said was not officially confirmed; but it was declared that such a tax, if imposed on French shipping, would amount to a positive prohibition of commerce with North-America."

And, on the 24th, we find "Mr. GALLATIN, the American Ambassador at Paris, had a long conference with M. Pasquier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs."

FROM HAVRE.

The following is an extract from a letter dated June 23, received via Liverpool:

"The Nimrod got into dock the 20th inst. and brought the first news of the passage of the bill laying a tonnage duty on French vessels. The intelligence has caused a very great sensation here. The chamber of commerce despatched a messenger last night to the king, recommending him to lay a duty of 100 francs per ton on American vessels, and to prohibit the introduction of American cotton into France in any way."

Domestic.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2.—It would seem by the following article from the Boston Patriot, that the invention of the Torpedo, by the late Robert Fulton, to destroy enemies' ships in time of war, is about to be made use of for another valuable purpose, viz. blowing up whales.

"Torpedoes.—It was hardly to have been expected, that these destructive engines should have been adopted in the prosecution of one of the most thriving branches of business in which navigation is now employed. Yet, we are informed, that a vessel has recently been fitted at New-Bedford, bound on a whaling cruise, with an apparatus on board, for the purpose of taking whales by blowing them up. Torpedoes, of arrow form, are thrown from a gun on board the vessel, which are calculated to sink into the body of the whale, and there explode. As the experiment has not yet been fully tested, we think its success, to say the least, is problematical."

Peter Brakeman, who was executed at New-town, Sussex county, (N. J.) on the 30th June last, for the murder of Francis E. Nichols, confessed a short time previous to his execution, that he murdered a young man in Harrisburgh, (Penn.) in 1814; which the Harrisburgh paper says, must have been Isaac Willis, who was found murdered in his store on the 26th of April 1814. The following is Brakeman's declaration.—N. Y. Gaz.

"When I was in the army, and after I had enlisted with Capt. John Baldy, at Eaton, I was sent as first sergeant to Harrisburgh, (Penn.) for the purpose of recruiting soldiers. While at that place, I entered a store at night, I found a young man in it, in a bed and asleep; the man awoke, and a scuffle ensued; the man struck me with a sword, and gave me a severe wound on the left side of the neck, of which this is the scar, (pointing to the scar on his neck.) I thought at the time that this wound was mortal, as it bled very much—but I was determined to murder him. I then closed in with him, threw him, and cut his throat with a large jack knife I had taken with me for that purpose. After this, I robbed him of \$125. I then went and buried all the clothes I had on at that time, and put on others, fearing that I might be suspected of the murder, as my clothes were all bloody. I had to wear 3 or 4 handkerchiefs round my neck to hide the wound made by the sword."

SAG-HARBOR, AUG. 5.

"Sea Serpent.—Capt. Payne, of the sloop Hampton, of this port, his passengers and crew, saw this uncouth monster, on Sunday the 15th July, off the Harding Rocks, in Boston Bay. The monster swam around the sloop two or three times; so that the people on board had a complete view of him. He appeared to be between fifty and sixty feet long. The bunches on his back were about twenty in number, and about the size of nine or ten gallon kegs, and about two feet apart. In his movements he was uncommonly swift."

NEW-HAVEN, AUGUST 5.

"A Sea Lawyer Caught.—A few days since, whilst some persons from North Haven were clambering on Crane's bar in this harbor, standing where the water was 3 or 4 feet deep, one of the company espied a Shark making slowly towards them, intending, no doubt, to attack without giving notice. The man gave warning, and they all sprang into their boat. The officer of the deep played furiously round the boat, as if determined, for want of property, to take the body of some one. The Shark was finally secured with a clam rake by one of the fins, and soon dispatched. It was 7 feet in length, and weighed 140 lbs.

A Shark was also taken yesterday morning by Mr. Bakewell, near Tomlinson's Bridge, measuring more than seven feet.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12.

America and France.—The most interesting feature, to us, of the late news from Europe, is the excitement produced in France by the passage of an act imposing new tonnage duties on French vessels. From the friendly feeling of this country to France, that act was passed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully suspended, according to the provision it contains authorizing that course, when the government of France shall think fit to reciprocate with us the liberality of our Commercial Regulations. The measure seems to have produced there as much sensation as if it had been unexpected. But what else could they have looked for? Our Minister to that country had been long enough entreating them to listen to reason, and long enough put off with evasive answers. The subjoined extract of a letter from him to the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress at the last session, shews the ground on which our law was passed, and, it is presumed, in the end, France will not disdain to be as wise as England, and, by a relaxation of her system, avail herself of the opportunity, now offered to her, of placing herself in our ports on the footing of the most favored nations.—Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan. 30, 1820.

"I have now the honor to enclose the copy of Mr. Pasquier's long promised answer on the subject of our commercial relations, which was not received till after I had enclosed my last despatch to you. I am confirmed in the opinion, that nothing will be done here until we shall have done justice to ourselves by our own measures. The ministry is, I think, well disposed: but they will not act in opposition to the remonstrances of the shipping interest, and of the chambers of commerce, which have been consulted. That of Paris is averse to our proposals. Indeed Mr. Pasquier informed me, that that of Bordeaux alone had given an opinion favorable to them."

Beat this, if you can.—There has been fattened and killed in the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut, the past season, *Eleven Hundred and Thirty Hogs*, about one half of which were under one year old, weighing *Three Hundred and Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven Pounds*. The average weight was two hundred seventy one and a half pounds. The largest hog weighed seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds. Two hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-four pounds have been sold. Two persons fattened and killed thirty thousand four hundred and ninety pounds. The above hogs consumed, in fattening, at least 20,000 bushels of grain. They were worth, at the time they were killed, more than 20,000 dollars.

A large quantity of cheese, butter and grain, has also been exported from the town—thus creating a revenue of at least 40,000 dollars. If every town would equal this in their produce, we should hear no more of the cry "hard times."

The town [township] of Brooklyn contains not to exceed 17,000 acres of land, 1200 inhabitants, and 155 dwelling houses.—*Indep't. Observer*,

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Burckhardt, in his travels in Africa, gives an interesting account of the Valley of Ghor, which lies south of, and about sixteen miles distant from, the extremity of the Dead Sea. Its name is changed into that of Araba, and it runs in almost a straight line, declining somewhat to the west as far as Akaba, at the extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea. The existence of this valley seems to have been unknown to ancient as well as modern geographers, although it is a very remarkable feature of the geography of Syria, and Petre, and is still more interesting for its productions. In this valley, this excellent and lamented traveller says, *MANNA* is still found; it drops from the sprigs of several trees, but principally from the Gharab; it is collected by the Arabs, who make cakes of it, which they eat with butter. They call it *Assal Beyrouk*. "It is probable, (says Mr. B.) that the trade between Jerusalem and the Red Sea, was carried on through this valley. The caravan, loaded at Eziongeber, with the treasures of Ophir, might, after a march of six or seven days, deposit its load in the warehouses of Solomon." This valley deserves to be thoroughly known; its examination will lead to many interesting discoveries, and would be one of the most important objects of the Palestine traveller. It is very interesting for its antiquities, and the remains of an ancient city, which Mr. Burkhardt conjectured to be Petre, the capital of Arabia-Petre, a place which is believed no European traveller ever visited. In the red sand-stone, of which the valley is composed, are upwards of two hundred and fifty sepulchres, entirely cut out of the rock, the greater part of them with Grecian ornaments. There is a Mausoleum in the shape of a temple, of colossal dimensions, likewise cut out of the rock, with all its apartments, its vestibule, peristyle, &c. It is a most beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, and in perfect preservation. There are other Mausolea, with obelisks, apparently in the Egyptian style, a whole amphitheatre cut out of the rock, with the remains of a palace, and several temples. Upon the summit of the mountain which closes the narrow valley on its western side, is the tomb of Haroun, (Aaron, brother of Moses.) It is held in great veneration by the Arabs. [If I recollect right, (says Mr. B.) there is a passage in Eusebius, in which he says, that the tomb of Aaron was situated near Petre.]

Agriculture.—A farmer in Roxbury, near Boston, has cut and cured six tons of Herd's grass, from one acre and a quarter of ground.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1820.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

Gov. Branch has given notice, by proclamation, that the Cherokee lands will be offered at public sale at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on the 16th of October next, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed for that purpose. The terms of sale are, one-eighth part of the purchase money at the time of sale, one-eighth at the expiration of twelve months, one fourth at the end of two years, one do. at the end of three years, and the remaining fourth at the expiration of four years. Bond and security will be required for the payment of the instalments at the respective periods when they become due.

WILLIAM NORWOOD, Esq. of Hillsborough, has been appointed by the Governor and Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Murphey.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election for Electors to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place in this State on the second Thursday of November next. It is generally believed that there will be no opposition to the re-election of the present incumbents, that is, Mr. Monroe as President, and Mr. Tompkins as Vice-President.

We learn from the *Raleigh Register* that the students of our University, to evince their decided disapprobation and detestation of a work entitled "Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson," which, it appears, had obtained a place in the college library, publicly committed it to the flames, on the 7th instant. We wish, for the honor of our country, that every other copy of the above work in the Union, might experience a similar fate. Its high sounding title has imposed on many gentlemen, and induced them to purchase it, before learning its contents; and instances have happened, within our notice, where persons, deceived in that way, as soon as they discovered the true character of the work, immediately returned it to the book-seller, as a gross and scandalous imposition, and demanded an exchange, or a reimbursement of the money paid for it. The author of this vile outrage and libel on the character of the illustrious Jefferson, like every other assassin, strikes in the dark; and the printer of the book, as of other works of kindred infamy, is concealed from the public.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NOTICE to all persons who are PUSHED for money. I have established in the County of Rowan a complete Shaving-Machine, for the purpose of supplying the wants of debtors in these hard times. All unfortunate persons that are pestered by constables, and haunted by duns, come to me and I will give relief. I am not like some others of my profession, that take 75 per centum on good notes—I will shave for 50 dollars in the hundred, and right good notes I will touch for 25 per cent.

Come, then, suffering people, and make yourselves independent of constables, duns, bank directors, and pettigutting lawyers.

HEW BROAD-AXE.

August 18, 1820.

N. B. If you have no notes on hand to offer, it is an easy matter for three persons to manage the business:—Let one sign as *principal*, another as *security*, and the third bring the note to the machine. If I have on hand some hard money, which I will let persons in want have at 10 per cent. for State Bank notes.

H. B. P. S. Some of our chip ask 25 per cent. on their own notes: I will shave my own, (if due,) at 10 per cent.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury
OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

The Grand Jury for the State present, That the good people of the county of Rutherford are most grievously injured, in this, that they do not, by their Representatives, have an equal weight in the councils of the State.

That all men are born equal, and that power emanates from the people, are both maxims well known and understood by the American people: That in the hour of danger, the people are equally called upon to stretch forth their arm, and venture their lives in the service of their common country: and it is well known that the people of Rutherford, at such a time, have not only been able and willing to serve, but have served.

After forty-five years of experience, it is ascertained, as well as any political axiom can be ascertained, that a government to insure the safety, the lives, the liberties and properties of a people, should be a correct representation of the people inhabiting the country, and not of the country by districts regardless of inhabitants.—This is proven not only by the Representatives of the American people having formed our present glorious and free Constitution for the government of these United States, but by all of the states members of the Union, (excepting three or four, including our own state,) having so altered and amended their Constitutions, as to make their local governments in imitation of the federal government, a true representation of the people, and not of counties, districts, or any other local divisions.

Therefore, we, the Grand Jury of the State, being well convinced that a change, and such a change as will insure a correct and equal number of representatives, should be made, so as to en-

able us to have our just weight in the state legislature, do present as a very great grievance the present mode of representation under the Constitution of this state. Yes, we present it as a great and crying grievance, that freemen should not have their proper weight, according to orthodox republican principles, in the councils of the government which they pay a revenue for the support of, and which they hold their lives and sacred honors in readiness to defend.

As an example of the inequality of representation prevailing in North-Carolina, we present, that Rutherford county, containing 18,202 inhabitants, according to the last census, has three representatives only, while Columbus county with only 3,023 inhabitants, not one-fourth as many as Rutherford, has, under the present constitution, an equal representation in the government of the state with Rutherford.

We call upon all magnanimous and generous men—we entreat them, in the name of ourselves and our posterity, to exert themselves to impress upon the minds of the unthinking and careless part of our population, a sense of the duty they owe themselves and their country: We entreat that they will use every means in their power to urge the propriety of the good people of North-Carolina calling a *Convention*, for the purpose of amending our present Constitution, so as to insure to us and our posterity the continuance of the liberty our fathers fought and bled for.

ANDREW EAVES, Foreman,

in behalf of himself and his fellow-jurors.

The Court not having jurisdiction of the subject, as a court, do recommend the publication of the foregoing presentment, and pray it may have general circulation; and that, with divine aid, it may open the eyes of the people of N. Carolina, so as to give equality to every section of the state. We, the court, pray that the people of the West may claim their rights...that is, an equal representation.

Approved of in open court, July 14, 1820.

DAVID DICKEY, Chairman.

OF THE LATE MR. GRATTAN.

The death of Mr. GRATTAN is an event over which it becomes Ireland to mourn. He was her truest patriot, as well as her brightest ornament. There was not more to admire in his extraordinary eloquence and abundant knowledge, than in the natural elevation of his sentiments, ingenuousness of his character, and the simplicity of his demeanor. He had, in his political life, both courage and conduct in an eminent degree. Perhaps he should not have accepted a seat in the British parliament; but he entered that body not to shine and lead, but to serve Ireland, when the opportunity might be afforded. He seldom enjoyed this opportunity; and he knew and felt the futility of most of his endeavors. We had the good fortune to hear one of the most elaborate of his speeches in the House of Commons, in favor of Catholic emancipation, and have never heard a finer, nobler oration.

His manner, as a speaker, was not engaging: it was even awkward and uncouth: His voice had neither volume nor music; but the peculiarity of his tone and gesture, the animation of his countenance, the fervor of his spirit, the connected force of his reasoning, the wisdom of his maxims, and the brilliant antithesis which almost every one of his sentences involved, fixed the attention of his hearers, and left them under impressions, with respect to his subject and his powers, such as the eloquence of no other man produced. Every thing was peculiar, both in the exhibition of the orator, and in the pleasure and admiration which he excited. He was an anxious, fond observer of the struggle of these United States for independence; he never concealed his wishes for their success; he has expressed to us, in the warmest terms, his delight in their advances to greatness, and his confidence in the moral triumph of their institutions. As Americans, we are disposed to honor his memory. It has not, we perceive, been neglected by the English.—He has been buried in Westminster Abbey, by the side of Charles Fox, whom he equalled in the generosity of his nature, and surpassed in the rectitude of both his political and private career.

National Gazette.

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

Europe contains in the superficies, 153,529 square geographic miles, of 15 to a degree, or only 1-16 of the continental superficies of the whole earth. Its population is estimated at 180 millions and a half—which gives one with another, 1,177 inhabitants to each square geographic mile. It should always be remembered that this population is very unequally divided; for if in the Lower countries, for example, we reckon 4,550 inhabitants to a square mile—Russia contains but 447—Sweden 363—and Norway only 118.

Europe contains 17 nations: 1st, Nations speaking the dialects derived from the Latin languages, 61 millions—2d, Teutonic nations, 54 millions—3d, Slavonians, 46 millions; 4th, Celts, 3,270,000; 5th, Tartars, 3,500,000; 6th, Magyars, 3,250,000; 7th, Greeks, 2,100,000; 8th, Fins, 1,800,000; 9th, Cimmerians, 1,610,000; 10th, Basques, 630,000; 11th, Arnauts, 200,000; 12th, Maltes, 80,000; 13th, Circassians, 8,000; 14th, Samoites, 2,100; 15th, Jews, 2,069,000; 16th, Gipsies, 110,500; and 17th, Armenians, 150,000.

The Roman Catholics are in number 100 millions; the Protestants of different Communions, about 42 millions; the Schismatic Greeks, 32 millions; the Mononist, 240,000; the Methodists, 180,000; the Unitarians, 50,000; the Quakers, 40,000; the Mahometans, 2,630,000; the Jews, 2,069,000; and the Hennutters, 40,000.

In classing out each state according to its superficies, its population, its ordinary revenues, and the contributive proportion of each individual towards the public burdens, we find they should occupy the following order:—

Superficies—1st, Russia; 2d, Sweden; 3d, Austria; 4th, France; 5th, Turkey; 6th, Spain; 7th, Great Britain; 8th, Prussia; 9th, Germany; 10th, Denmark; 11th, the two Sicilies; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sardinia; 14th, the Netherlands; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, the Ecclesiastical States; 17th, Tuscany, &c.

Population—1st, Russia; 2d, France; 3d, Austria; 4th, Great Britain; 5th, Germany; 6th, Spain; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Turkey; 9th, the two Sicilies; 10th, Netherlands; 11th, Sardinia; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sweden; 14th, the Ecclesiastical States; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, Denmark; 17th, Tuscany, &c.

Revenue—1st, Great Britain; 2d, France; 3d, Russia;

4th, Austria; 5th, Germany; 6th, the Netherlands; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Spain; 9th, Turkey; 10th, Portugal; 11th, the two Sicilies; 12th, Sardinia; 13th, Sweden; 14th, Denmark; 15th, the Ecclesiastical States; 16th, Tuscany; 17th, Switzerland, &c.

Contributive portion of each individual towards the Public Charges.

This last calculation is the most curious. It demonstrates what each individual pays annually, one with another; namely, in England, 52 francs, 17 cents; in the Netherlands, 23 francs; in France, 18 francs; in Germany, 16 francs; in Russia, 15 francs; in Denmark, 14 francs; in Portugal, 13 francs; in Prussia, 13 francs; in Spain, 12 francs; in Sardinia, 12 francs; in Austria, 12 francs; in the Ecclesiastical States, 9 francs; in Sweden, 9 francs; in Tuscany, 9 francs; in Turkey, 1 franc; in the two Sicilies, 7 francs; and in Switzerland, 5 francs. This last is the weakest of all the European States.

[Paris Paper.]

BRITISH FINANCES.

If we are to believe the London Times, (the leading opposition paper,) the almost insupportable debt of the British nation is rapidly accumulating, notwithstanding the state of universal peace and repose. We are now, says the Times, adding more to the national debt annually, than we did at the beginning of the war under Mr. Pitt's administration. We are now also adding more to a national debt of £800,000,000, than we were then adding to a debt of £240,000,000; and the money to pay this accumulating interest is now to be taken from an exhausted people, which at the beginning of the war was drawn from a population comparatively wealthy and at ease. In March, 1783, Mr. Pitt supplied the deficiency of the ordinary ways and means by a loan of £4,500,000 and the issue of £4,500,000 of exchequer bills. We, this year fund, or add to the fixed debt, £7,000,000 of exchequer bills, (not, we fear, long to leave the market so far bare of that commodity,) and we borrow, as may hereafter be wanted, five or seven millions; one sum being half a million, and the other 2½ millions more than we borrowed in the year 1793; and we besides appropriate 12 millions of the sinking fund. In 1795, the third year of the war, we contracted a debt of £18,000,000. In 1820, the fifth year of the peace, we borrow £12,000,000 from the sinking fund, and between five and seven millions from the contractors; making between 17 and 19 millions; in one case but one million less, and in the other a million more, than in 1796. Where will this system have an end?

N. Y. Com. Ad.

MUNIFICENCE OF NEW-YORK.

A writer in the *Albany Argus* makes the following statement of the amount of pecuniary patronage extended to literature by the Legislature of New-York:—

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of School Fund,	1,232,908
Amount of Literature Fund,	201,439 41
Aggregate amount of permanent fund,	1,434,347 41
Amount of grants to the Regents of the University,	28,750
Amount of grants to Colleges,	721,575
Amount of grant to Historical Society,	12,000
Amount of grants to Academies,	396,000
Amount of grants to Charitable and Free Schools,	25,631 56
Amount appropriated to State Library,	5,100
Aggregate amount of occasional appropriations,	1,139,056 56
Making in the whole the sum of	£2,623,193 97

And if to this be added the value of the escheated lands, and of the proportion of clerks' fees belonging to the school fund, together with the value of the unappropriated literature and school lots in the military tract, the general aggregate of appropriations for the support of education and learning in this state, during the last thirty years, exclusive of the annual revenue of the permanent funds, will exceed the sum of *Three Millions of Dollars*.

Abundant Harvest.—Accounts from various parts of our country represent the harvest for all kinds of grain to be very abundant. We learn from an Ohio paper of the 18th inst. that the farms throughout Ohio are teeming with abundance. The crops of wheat are very great, and of a more excellent quality; indeed, they are so heavy and extensive, that it is apprehended some of it will perish on the ground for want of laborers to secure it. Superfine flour has been sold in Cincinnati for \$2.25 per barrel, in good money. The paper above spoken of recommends the farmers to increase their stock of cattle to help devour the grain; and quotes the maxim, "he that multiplies cattle spins gold."—N. Y. Daily Ad.

National Gazette.

REASON D. BEALLE.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	7	8
Beef, mess	lb.	10	12
fresh		5	6
Beeswax	lb.	25	28
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2	
Peach		60	
Apple		55	
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee	bush.	27	29
Corn	bush.	60	
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	13	
Flour, superfine	bbl.	4	4 50
fine		4	
Flax seed	bush.	90	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Hog's lard	lb.	60	
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	10	12
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	40	50
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		45	50
New-England	lb.		
Rice	100 lb.	3	4
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.		90
Steel, German	lb.		</td

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....



FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

LINES FOUNDED ON A LATE FACT.

Miss Bridget Adair lived up one pair of stairs,
In a street leading out of Soho;
And, though lovely and fair, had seen thirty years,
Without being blest with a beau;
But it happened one May day [the morning was fine]
She heard in her passage a tread—
It was just as the clock of St. Ann's had gone nine,
And Miss Bridget was just out of bed.
The tread it drew nearer, the knocker it stirred,
And a rapping did gently ensue—
Who's there? said Miss Bridget—a whisper was heard
Of "Madam, I die for you!"
What, for me does he die," said the love stricken maid,
To the glass as she busked in haste,
She adjusted her gown, put a cap on her head,
And adorned with a ribbon her waist.
Pit-a-pat went her heart, as she opened the door,
And a stranger appeared to her view;
Stepping in with a smile, and a bow to the floor,
He said, "Madam, I die for you."
She liked his demeanor, so courteous and meek,
Yet his look was enough to amaze her;
For his face appeared black, as unwashed for a week,
And his beard asked the aid of a razor.
At length he addressed her in this killing strain,
"Miss Bridget, I die for you;
And here are the silks which you sent me to stain,
Of a beautiful mazarine blue."
Ah me! disappointed, and nearly in tears,
Standing still with a gape and a stare,
You would hardly have thought, had you known her for
Twas the lovely Miss Bridget Adair. [years,

ELYSIUM....A SONNET.

The sun is burning in the rosy west,
And, on the concave of the blue serene,
Sailing along, two little clouds are seen,
As if they felt their beauty, and were blest—
Ah! thus, within some lone and lovely dale,
With gushing streams begirt and leafy wood,
Where day is calm, and evening solitude
Is only broken by the nightingale;
Beloved! in some summer bower with thee
To rest unseen, to roam the flowery mead,
To sit, at eve, beneath our threshold tree,
Devoid of care, were paradise indeed;
And in each other's arms together rest,
Like yon two clouds that beautify the west.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Female Literature,
OF THE PRESENT AGE.

FROM THE NEW (LONDON) MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
MISS EDGEWORTH.

In extent and accuracy of observation, Miss Edgeworth has no rival. Her vivacity is equable—her good sense striking—and her raillery graceful, beyond that of any living writer. Her delineations of fashionable manners are delightfully spirited. She catches, with infinite skill, the gay bubbles that float on the light stream of fashion, and fixes them as delicate crystallizations for ever. Nor are her pictures of rustic life, especially those taken from the Irish poor, less true. But it is only in her characters or in detached scenes that she excels.—She has no felicity of conceiving, or skill of developing, the plot of a novel. She contrives, indeed, to cover the ill united parts of her story by a veil of airy and glittering drapery; but we can scarcely avoid feeling the want of unity and strength. In consequence of this defect, the practical good sense of her novels is often singularly contrasted with the improbable and wild incidents on which they are founded. The change in Ennui of the earl into a peasant, and the strange catastrophe of Belinda, are striking examples of an error into which writers of novels who have no touch of the romantic necessarily fall. They strive to supply the deficiency by resorting to mere extravagance of incident, as those who would be orators without feeling or imagination, accumulate a profusion of gorgeous epithets. As a moral teacher, Miss Edgeworth "wants a heart." We do not mean that she fails to advocate kind affection, or that a spirit of tenderness does not breath in her works; but that the virtues she recommends have no root in feelings or in principles that cannot be shaken.—Their fibres are not inherently entwined in the living rocks which no mortal changes can alter. They are planted in the shifting sands of earthly utility and expedience. She does not warn our hearts with sentiments or pictures of pure disinterestedness—she incites us not to goodness, because it is in itself lovely—she exhorts

us to virtue only by showing how great are its gains. Variously and admirably as she has treated of human life, she never seems to regard it as the infancy of an eternal being; she does not represent the noblest feelings of the soul as having the principle of eternity in them, nor its affections as casting influences beyond the grave. In her works there is little devoted heroism—no beauty of the soul assailed from encumbrances of time—no "glorious triumph of exceeding love." Lady Delacour appears to us the loftiest and most imaginative of her creations. This lady, who, believing herself afflicted with a loathsome disease, and approaching speedily to a terrible death, continues nightly to enchant the unsuspecting world of fashion, has something of a martyr's spirit. Her inimitable grace—her brilliant wit—the careless charm of all her actions in the foreground—with the contrast of her anguish and heroism in deep shadow—form a picture which we scarcely hesitate to regard as sublime. Why will not Miss Edgeworth exhibit the heroism with which she has invested a woman of fashion, as resting on a moveless principle, and exerted in a generous cause?

MRS. OPIE.

Mrs. Opie's powers differ almost as widely as possible from those of Miss Edgeworth. Her sensibility is the charm of her works. She is strong in the weakness of her heart. Did she not fall into one unhappy error, she would have few rivals in opening "the sacred source of sympathetic tears." She too often mistakes the shocking for the pathetic,—"on horror's head horrors accumulate,"—and heaps wrongs on wrongs on the defenceless head of the reader. This is the more to be regretted, as she has shown herself capable of that genuine pathos which calls forth such tears only as are delicious. But who can endure a madman, who, having broken from his keepers, unconsciously pursues his daughter, whose conduct has occasioned his insanity, and bursts into horrid laughter? Human life has enough of real misery, without those additions being made to it by an amateur in sorrow. It is neither pleasant nor profitable to contemplate in speculation, unadorned, unrelieved agonies. It may be laid down as an axiom, that, when we feel inclined to resort to the recollection that the tale is fictitious, in order to relieve our feelings, its author is mistaken. Let Mrs. Opie give us pictures of exquisite tenderness as well as grief—of love enduring amidst distress—of hope building up, amidst earthly woe, its mansion of rest in the skies—or let her fringe her darkest clouds of sorrow with the golden tints of the imagination, and the oftener she will thus beguile us of our tears the more shall we thank and esteem her.

How tender and delicious is the pathos of the author of "Mrs. Leicester's School!" She does not lacerate, but mellows and softens the heart. How sweet is her story of the child who is often brought by her father as a treat to her mother's grave—who is taught to read there on the tombstone, and who thus learns to think of the grave as a soft and green bed of joy! How affectingly does the girl draw her uncle, just returned from sea, to the scene of her serious but not mournful ponderings, unconscious of the pain she is inflicting! Most touching is the contrast, thus shown of the sense of death in childhood and in sadder years! Others have directed their attention to improve the understanding. It has been the better part of this author to nurture the imagination and cherish the affections. She is the only writer for children who seems to have a fitting respect for those whom she addresses. She does not feel for infancy merely as a season of ignorance and want. She knows that it is also the time of reverence and of wonder—of considering love and boundless hope—of "splendor in the grass, of glory in the flower." She strives, therefore, not merely to impart knowledge, but to preserve those high prerogatives of childhood which man is so seldom permitted to retain. And well is she qualified for the delightful work. She assumes the tone, not of condescension, but of equal love.—She supplies food for the imagination, by connecting lofty thoughts and glorious images with familiar things, and gently "laps the prison'd soul" of her young readers "in elysium." In Mrs. Leicester's School, and in the Poetry for Children, she surrounds childhood with kindred sanctities, and spreads over its pictures of serious joy an exquisite enamel, which may long preserve them from the contaminations of the world. She is "a sister every way," in mind as in blood, to the author of John Woodville and Rosamond Gray—to him who has revived the antique beauty of a nobler age—and refreshed our literature with old English humor, fancy, and kindness.

Bold Charge.—A twig at law, an attorney, having entered into a volunteer corps, on the first field day he was ordered to charge—when he instantly whipped out his pocket-book and put down 5s.

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL IN THE 16th CENTURY.

In several churches of France, a festival was celebrated in commemoration of the Virgin Mary's flight into Egypt. It was called the feast of the Ass. A young girl, richly dressed, with a child in her arms, was set upon an Ass superbly caparisoned. The Ass was led to the altar in solemn procession. High mass was said with great pomp. The Ass was taught to kneel at proper places; a hymn, no less childish than impious, was sung in his praise; and when the ceremony was ended, the priest, instead of the usual words with which he dismissed the people, brayed three times like an Ass! and the people, instead of the usual responses, brayed three times in return.

Hist. Modern Europe.

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PIEGHAM.
Wit's a feather, Pope has said,
And ladies never doubt it;
So those who've least within their head,
Display the most without it.

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

[FOR MAY.]

The Penitent Son.

Death brings to those who have been long dreading its approach, by the bedside of one tenderly beloved, a calm in which nature feels most gracious relief from the load of sorrow. While we yet hear the faint murmurs of the unexpired breath, and see the dim light of the unclosed eyes—we watch in agony all the slightest movements of the sufferer, and to save the life of friend or of parent, we ourselves would most gladly die. All the love of which our hearts are capable, belongs then but to one dearest object; and things, which perhaps a few days before were prized as the most delightful of earth's enjoyments, seem, at that awful crisis, unworthy even of the affections of a child. The blow is struck and the sick bed is a bier. But God suffers not the souls of them who believe, to fall into an abyss of despair. The being, whom for so many long years we have loved and revered,

"Has past through nature to eternity," and the survivors are left behind in mournful resignation to the mysterious decree.

Life and death walk through this world, hand in hand. Young, old, kind, cruel, wise, foolish, good and wicked—all at last patiently submit to one inexorable law. At all times, and in all places, there are the watchings, and weepings, and wailings, of hearts severed or about to sever. Yet look over land-scape or city—and though sorrow, and sickness, and death, be in the groves and woods, and solitary places among the hills—among the streets and the squares, and the magnificent dwellings of princes; yet the great glad spirit of life is triumphant, and there seems no abiding place for the dreams of decay.

Sweet lonesome cottage of the Hazel Glen!—Even now is the merry month of May passing brightly over thy broomy braes; and while the linnet sings on earth, the lark replies to him from heaven. The lambs are playing in the sunshine over all thy verdant knolls, and infant shepherd and shepherdess are joining to their glee. Scarcely is there a cloud in the soft cerulean sky—save where a gentle mist ascends above the dark green Sycamore, in whose shade that solitary dwelling sleeps! This little world is filled to the brink with happiness—for grief would be ashamed to sigh within the still enclosure of these pastoral hills.

Three little months ago, and in that cottage we stood together—son, daughter, grandchild, pastor, and friend—by the death-bed of the Elder. In thought, we are still standing there; and that night of death returns upon me, not dark and gloomy, but soft, calm, and mournful, like the face of heaven just tinged with moonlight, and here and there a solitary star.

The head of the old man lay on its pillow stiffer than in any breathing sleep, and there was a paleness on his face that told the heart would beat no more. We stood motionless as in a picture, and looked speechlessly on each other's countenance. "My grandfather has fallen asleep," said the loving boy, in a low voice, unconsciously using, in his simplicity, that sublime scriptural expression for death. The mother, unable to withhold her sobs, took her child by his little hand, and was leading him away, when at once the dreadful truth fell upon him, and he knew that he was never again to say his prayers by the old man's knees. "Oh! let me kiss him—once only—before they bury him in the cold earth;" and in a moment, the golden curls of the child were mixed with the gray hairs of the lifeless shadow. No terror had the cold lips for him; and closely did he lay his cheek so smooth to those deep wrinkles, on which yet seemed to dwell a last loving smile. The father of the boy gazed piteously upon him, and said unto himself, "Alas! he hath no love to spare for

us, who have so long forgotten him.—Jamie—my little Jamie!" cried he now aloud, "thou wouldst not weep so were I to die—thou wouldst not kiss so thy own father's lips if they were, as these are, colder and whiter than the clay!" The child heard well, even where he lay on the bosom of that corpse, the tremulous voice of his father; and stirring nature strongly within his heart towards him of whose blood he was framed, he lifted up his sullied face from the unfeeling bosom, and, gently stealing himself away from the bed, rushed into his parent's arms, and lay there delivered up to all the perfect love of childhood's forgiving heart.

All his father's frowns were forgotten—his sullen looks—his stern words—his menaces, that had so often struck terror to his wandering soul, his indifference—his scorn, and his cruelty.—He remembered only his smiles, and the gentlest sound of his voice; and happy now, as in heaven, to feel himself no more neglected or spurned, but folded as in former sweetest days, unto the yearning bosom of his own kind father, the child could bear to turn his eyes from that blessed embrace, towards the dead old man whom, an hour ago, he had looked on as his only guardian on earth besides God, and whose grey hairs he had, even as an orphan, twined round his very heart.

"I do not ask thee, Jamie, to forget thy grandfather—no, we, too, will often speak of him, sitting together by the ingle, or on the hillside—but I beseech thee not to let all thy love be buried with him in the grave—but to keep all that thou canst for thy wretched father." Sighs, sobs, tears, kisses, and embraces, were all the loving child's reply. A deep and divine joy had been restored to him, over whose loss often had his pining childhood wept. The beauty of his father's face revived—It smiled graciously upon him, as it did of old, when he was wont to totter after him to the sheep-fold,—and to pull primroses beneath his loving eye, from the mossy banks of the little sparkling burn! Scarcely could the child believe in such blessed change. But the kisses fell fast on his brow,—and when he thought that the accompanying tears were shed by his own father, for the unkindness sometimes shown to his child, he could not contain those silent self-upbraids, but with thicker sobs blessed him by that awful name, and promised to love him beyond even him who was now lying dead before their eyes.

"I will walk with the funeral—and see my grandfather buried, in our own burial-place, near where the Tent stands at the Sacrament—Yes, I will walk, my father, by your side—and hold one of the strings of the coffin—and if you will only promise to love me forever as you now do, and used always to do long ago, I will strive to think of my grandfather without weeping—aye—without shedding one single tear!"—and here the child, unaware of the full tenderness of his own sinless heart, burst out into an uncontrollable flood of grief. The mother, happy in her sore affliction, to see her darling boy again taken so lovingly to her husband's heart, looked towards them with a faint smile,—and then, with a beaming countenance, towards the expired saint; for she felt that his dying words had restored the sanctities of nature to her earthly dwelling. With gentle hand, she beckoned the Pastor and myself to follow her—and conducted us away from the death-bed, into a little parlour, in which burned a cheerful fire, and a small table was spread with a cloth whiter than the snow. "You will stay in our cottage all night—and we shall all meet together again before the hour of rest;" and so saying, she calmly withdrew.

There was no disorder, or disarray in the room in which we now sat. Though sickness had been in the house, no domestic duties had been neglected. In this room the Patriarch had, every evening for 40 years, said family prayers—and the dust had not been allowed to gather there, though sickness had kept him from the quiet nook in which he had so long delighted. The servant, with sorrowful but composed features, brought to us our simple meal, which the Pastor blessed, not without a pathetic allusion to him who had been removed—and another more touching still, to them who survived him. That simple but most fervent aspiration seemed to breath an air of comfort through the house that was desolate—but a deep melancholy yet reigned over the hush, and the inside of the cottage, now that its ancient honor was gone, felt forlorn as its outside would have done, had the sycamore, that gave it shade and shelter, been felled to the earth.

We had sat by ourselves for about two hours, when the matron again appeared; not as when we had first seen her, wearied, worn out, and careless of herself, but calm in her demeanor, and with her raiment changed, serene and beautiful in the composure of her faith. With a soft voice she asked us to come with her again to the room where her father lay—and thither we followed her in silence.

[REMAINDER IN OUR NEXT.]